

AKODIS, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KORZUN, P.A., inzh.

Speed of the voltage recovery of cutouts during the disconnection of short-circuited transformers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 5
no.5:1-6 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
Predstavlena kafedroy tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy.
(Electric cutouts) (Electric transformers)

KORZUN, P.A., inzh.

Speed of voltage recovery in large electric power systems carrying
154 to 330 kv. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.7:7-14 J1
'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Electric power distribution)

AKODIS, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOIZUM, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Choice of the parameters of a voltage recovery circuit in systems
for testing switches. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.10:105-108
0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
Predstavlena kafedroy tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy.

MITROFANOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TIKIDZHIYEV, R.N., kand.
ekon. nauk; BEREGOVA, L.I.; SLABCHENKO, S.K.; SHAPIRO,
Ye.A.; KORZUN, P.P., kand. ekon. nauk; KHAVKIN, S.N.,
kand. ekon. nauk; REZCHIKOV, A.I.; KONIKOV, L.A., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Determining specific capital investments in industry]
Opredelenie udel'nykh kapital'nykh vlozhenii v promysh-
lennosti. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 215 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii
institut.

(Capital investments)

5042-14, P. 1
IGNAT'YEV, A.K., redaktor; LETENKO, V.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KORZUN, P.P., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHAPCHENKO, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Operational production planning at agricultural machinery (model project)] Operativnoe planirovanie proizvodstva na zavodakh sel'skokhoziaistvennogo mashinostroeniia (tipovoi proekt) Pod red. A.K. Ignat'eva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 221 p. (MLBA 8:11)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut organizatsii truda i mekhanizatsii proizvodstva.
(Agricultural machinery industry)

Cent. Inst. of Agric. Mach. & Equip. Indus.
Mechanization

KORZUN, Petr Petrovich; SLODKOVICH, Natal'ya Ivanovna; SATEL', E.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORENSHTIYN, B.I., inzhener, retsenzent; METT, G.Ya., dotsent, redaktor; BOGOLYUBOVA, I.Yu., redaktor izdatel'stva; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Planning operations and production in machine building plants; opranization by work schedules] Operativno-proizvodstvennoe planirovanie na mashinostroitel'nom zavode; organizatsiia raboty po grafiku. Pod red. E.A.Satelia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 191 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Machinery industry)

KORZUN, S.I.

Strain in agloporite concrete in time. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no. 9:594-596
S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Gosstroya Belorusskoy SSR.

KORZUN, V.

Insect extermination and repair work in a full storage room.
Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.10:30 0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Minskeye oblastnoye upravleniye GIK.
(Grain--Storage) (Disinfection and disinfectants)

KORZUN, V.I.

Morphological characteristics of the Kupriianov rye. Bot.;
issl. Bel. otd. VBO no.5:187-191 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

REDACTED, VIRGIL.

Three years on Mount Elbruz. Piatigorsk, Severo-Kavkazskoe krae-voe gos. izd-vo, 1936. 176 p.

1. Mountaineering. 2. Elbruz.

KORZUN, V.I.

KT-725 [The observation work of the hydrometeorological net] Rabota nabliudatel'noi
gidrometeorologicheskoi set.
Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, (3): 75-78, 1946.

LOIDIS, A.P.[deceased]; PREOBRAZHENKIY, Yu.V., kand. geogr. nauk;
KORZUN, V.I., red.; KEDROLIVANSKIY, V.N., prof., red.; ZAYKOV,
B.D., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; GRIBANOV, N.N., kand. geogr.
nauk, red.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.S., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk, red.;
UKHANOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUZ'MIN, L.D., red.;
KOZITSKIY, N.I., red.; KONONOVA, L.B., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for hydrometeorological stations and posts]Nastav-
lenie gidrometeorologicheskim stantsiam i postam. Leningrad,
Gidrometeor.izd-vo. No.2.[Hydrometeorological observations at posts]
Gidrometeorologicheskie nabliudeniia na postakh [Matitime hydro-
meteorological observations]Morskoe gidrometeorologicheskie nabliu-
deniia. 1948. 114 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorolo-
gicheskoy sluzhby. (Meteorology, Maritime)

KORZUN, V. I.

"Problems of the Infiltration of Water into Soil and the Possibility of Taking it into Account in order to Forecast Rain Floods"

Tr. Tsentr. In-ta Prognozov, No 30, 57, 60-84, 1953

The author attempts to analyze the role of infiltration in the general process of water absorption by river basins and, in particular, to verify the assumption of Ye. G. Popov (ibid., No 24, 51, 1951) concerning the approximate calculation of the intensity of infiltration (i.e., the formula $v = h \exp(-ht/d) \cdot v_k$ where v is the velocity of infiltration, h is the constant intensity of precipitation, t is the duration of fall, d is the moisture deficit in soil, and v_k is the steady-state value of v , soaking into soil). (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

Submitted to the Institute of Geology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 1954. The author is a senior research associate of the Institute of Geology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

KORZUN, V.I.

Infiltration of water into the soil and possibility for considering
this water in forecasts of rain floods. Trudy TSIF no.30:60-90 '53.
(Rain and rainfall) (Soil percolation) (MIRA 11:3)

KCR7UN V. I.

2

Разведка и контрразведка

Информационная служба

Сектор разведки

Сектор контрразведки

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IV

AID P - 3838

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 1/35

Author : Korzun, V. I.

Title : Develop and improve hydrometeorological equipment designs

Periodical : Met. 1. gidr., 6, 3-6, N/D 1955

Abstract : The article lists some details of meteorological *equipment and some manufacturing plants. However, criticism is voiced of the poor quality of radio-sonde equipment due partly to insufficient testing methods and also to the slow work of manufacturing enterprises.*

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

S/050/61/000/002/002/004
B117/B209

AUTHOR: Korzun, V. I., Sidel'nikov, V. V., Sternzat, M. S.
TITLE: Full automation of hydrometeorological work and design of an automatic telemetric network

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 2, 1961, 13-19

TEXT: The authors of the present paper examine the possibilities of a full automation of the Gidrometeorologicheskaya sluzhba SSSR (Hydrometeorologic Service USSR). The XXI. Congress of the Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and the June Plenary meeting of the TsK KPSS (Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) (1959) decided on a number of measures providing automatic means in the hydrometeorologic service. In the authors' opinion, these measures are insufficient. Full automation is not enough emphasized. Nevertheless, it would be possible to establish full automation in the future hydrometeorologic service. The authors postulate the immediate elaboration of a basic scheme of full automation by the best-trained personnel of the service

Card 1/4

Full automation of hydrometeorological ...

S/050/61/000/002/002/004
B117/B209

itself as well as of specialized scientific and planning organizations. The following reasons of this necessity are presented: 1) Great achievements in science and engineering compel the hydrometeorologic service not to restrict its activity to the methods and techniques in use at present. 2) From a technical and economical viewpoint, automation of single fields of operation only seems neither justified nor expedient. 3) Technical progress in hydrometeorological service without a close relation to the progress in other branches of science and technology can hardly be imagined. Full automation of observation and evaluation not only reduces the number of operators but also renders the observations more objective. A number of working processes have been automatized during the past years. Devices were designed for substituting continuous recordings for visual and periodic measurements of single meteorological elements. Several types of automatic radio-meteorologic and relay systems were designed, as for instance APO (ARO), APMB (ARIV), APMC-nazemnaya (ground-ARMS), radio beacon by Alekseyev, DMC (DMS), and other devices. The planned full automation of the hydrometeorologic service makes it necessary to establish basically new ATMS telemetric stations which guarantee such an automation. Since this is a

Card 2/4

Full automation of hydrometeorological ...

S/050/61/000/002/002/004
B117/B209

local business, the ATMS should be erected not only in difficultly accessible regions. This problem covers the automation of complete UGMS with as dense a network as possible and with smooth connection effecting perfect and universal action. However, the ATMS is the main element. It should consist of units that guarantee operation of all processes in a modern meteorologic station (Fig. 1). Assembling a system of primary measuring instruments that meet certain technical requirements is the chief problem in designing an ATMS. When devising typical measuring apparatus, two trends may be followed: Firstly, existing instruments may be altered according to the respective standard instructions. Secondly, new instruments intended for such measurements and preliminarily based on visual estimation may be created. Automation and tele-transmission of meteorologic information requires improvement of telecommunication engineering. In this respect the use of USW channels appears to be of interest. Presumably, several types of ATMS will have to be designed: ATMS of the type of a second-order meteorologic station and simplified ATMS for meteorologic observers. Accordingly, automatic telemetric stations for hydrologic and hydrometeorologic observations have also to be worked out. It would be expedient to construct all kinds

Card 3/5

Full automation of hydrometeorological ...

S/050/61/000/002/002/004
B117/B209

of meteorologic stations on the base of standardized units. The operator staff is another problem that has to be solved. A satisfactory reply to this question can be given only on the base of experience accumulated in the test stations. Preliminary estimations of the required investments showed that they are determined by the costs of the primary measuring instruments. However, the costs of special accessories to the ATMS will amount to about 40% of the costs of primary measuring instruments. There is 1 figure.

Card 4/5

KORZUN, V.I.

National Meteorological Center of the United States of America.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.12:45-48 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(United States--Weather research)

KORZUN, V.I.; RAKHMANOV, V.V.

International Hydrological Decade. Meteor. i gidrol. no.1:
8-11 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeosluzhby i Tsentral'nyy
institut prognozov.

KORZUN, V.I.

Hydrological decade. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.6:83-86 Je '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

KORZUN, V.I.

Characteristics of the tillering of perennial rye. Sbor. trud. asp.
i mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:29-33 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

KORZUN, V.I.

Influence of the exposition of slopes on the surface runoff
of snow waters. Meteor. i gidrol. no.11:22-32 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby
pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

KORZUN, V.I.

First session of the Coordinating Council of the International
Hydrological Decade held in Paris. Vest. AN SSSR 35 no.12:79
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

MAKHNAKH, A.S.; KORZUN, V.P.

Volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the lower part of the
Famennian stage of the Upper Devonian of the Pripet fault. Dokl.
AN BSSR 9 no.1:37-41 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo
komiteta SSSR.

AFANAS'YEV, G.D.; GON'SHAKOVA, V.I.; KORZUN, V.P.

Absolute age of some Upper Devonian alkali effusives in
the southern part of the Russian Platform and the Northern
Caucasus. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.8:3-8 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KURACHKA, V.P.; GALUBTSOU, V.K. [Halubtsou, V.K.];
UR"YEU, I.I.; KEDA, G.I. [Keda, H.I.]; KORZUN, V.P.

Devonian formations of the Strellichevo plateau in the Pripet
Depression. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.1:84-94 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Pripet Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KORZUN, V.P.

Volcanic sedimentary rocks of the Frasnian stage in the Upper
Devonian of the Pripet fault. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.12:810-813
D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo
komiteta SSSR.

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KORZUN, V.P.

Volcanic-sedimentary rocks in the upper part of the Famennian stage in the Devonian of the Pripet fault. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.3: 172-174. Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

RUBIN, S. S., Prof., POPOVA, N. YE., DANILEVSKIY, A. F., KORZUNETSKAYA, N. K.

Trees

Influence of herbaceous vegetation and its root secretions on the growth of trees. Les. khoz
No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 195~~7~~, Uncl.
2

KORZUNETSKIY, B.M. [Korzunets'kyi, B.M.]

Our experience in managing pharmacy centers. Farmatsev. zhur.
18 no.5:70-72 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy aptekoy No.62 g. Novovolynska.

MISHIN, D.D.; KORZUNIN, G.S.

Effect of heat treatment on the magnetic properties of a
magnetic circuit. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.1:126-128
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Magnetic circuits) (Thermomagnetism)

ACC NR: AR6028413

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/005/B001/B001

AUTHOR: Vdovin, Yu. A.; Korzunin, G. S.

TITLE: Nonuniform magnetic properties of electrical steel in weak fields

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 5B1

REF SOURCE: (Tr.) In-ta fiz. metallov. AN SSSR, vyp. 24, 1965, 78-82

TOPIC TAGS: electric steel, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: Brand E370 sheet electrical steel was investigated. It is found that the cold-rolled steel has nonuniform magnetic properties in weak fields ($B_{0.05}$ in one lot of sheets varied more than 1:4). With such a nonuniformity, the thickness spread of $\pm 10\%$ can be neglected in sorting the sheets. With the present methods of manufacturing various magnets intended for weak fields, no established connection between the magnet quality and the source-sheet quality exists; hence, sheet-by-sheet quality control of the above steel in weak fields is not warranted. Three figures. Bibliography of 8 titles. V. Olenicheva [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13 09 11

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.318.1

KORZUNIN, G.S.; YANUS, R.I.

Quality control of small billets for magnetic circuits. Defektoskopiia
no.1:40-43 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

SHIKINA, A.P.; KORZUNOVA, Ye.D.; LYSENKO, M.K.

Effect of the pruning of potato plants on the development and chemical composition of tubers. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh SSR 1:194-200 '55.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Kazakhstan--Potatoes)

Korzunova, Ye.D.

SHIKINA, A.P.; KORZUNOVA, Ye.D.

Effect of growing conditions on the solanine content of potato tubers. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. no.9:49-54 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

(POTATOES) (SOLANINE)

Vit biochemical characteristics of some varieties of potato grown in the Southern zone of Kazakhstan. A. P. Shikina and E. D. Kozminova. *Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1955, No. 10, 66-69. — Analytical data are given for a no. of potato varieties grown in the indicated areas. Starch content ranges from 7.23% to 32.17%; nitrogenous substances from 1.2% to 2.12%; solanine from 16.32 mg. % to 44.58 mg. %; ascorbic acid from 130.33 mg. % to 193.26 mg. %. In storage the content of sal. carbohydrates in the tubers increases significantly from low values to 10-15%, while star-3 declines correspondingly. Some varieties show an increase of ascorbic acid content in storage, specifically at the beginning of sprouting.

G. M. Kozlapoff

G. M. Kozlovskii

①

COUNTRY : USSR M
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables.
 ABS. JOUR. : ~~Supplement~~ Zhurnal, No. 1, 1959, No. 1054
 AUTHOR : Shilina, A.P.; Korzunova, Ye.D.
 INST. : Kazakh Academy of Sciences
 TITLE : The Quality of Tubers of Some Potato Varieties Cultivated Under Conditions of Southern Kazakhstan.
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. biol. i pochvoved., 1958, vyp. 1, 70-75
 ABSTRACT : Presented is data on productivity, amount of dry substances, starch, protein, solanin and vitamin C in the tubers of a number of potato varieties which were tested in the course of 3 years in the botanical garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh Socialist Soviet Republic. The highest crop of the leveled tubers was given by the Katain variety. Morning rose, Lorch and Southern were found to be unstable to superheating of the soil and quickly degenerated. The highest starch content was noted in tubers of Berlichingen and Ulyanovskiy varieties, while
 CARD: 1/1

KORZUNOVA, Ye.D.

How the use of potatoes produced in mountainous areas affects
carbohydrate metabolism and oxidation-reduction processes in
potatoes grown in the plain. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. bot. 1
pochv. no.1:15-28 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Potatoes) (Carbohydrate metabolism)
(Oxidation-reduction reaction)

KORZUNOVA, Ye.D.

Effect of the mountain climate of the Trans-Ili Ala-Tau on the carbohydrate metabolism and oxidation-reduction processes in potatoes. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR. 12:178-195 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau--Potatoes)

(Carbohydrate metabolism)

(Oxidation-reduction reaction)

KORZUNOVA, Ye.D.

Biochemical characteristics of potatoes infected with virus
diseases. Trudy Inst.bct.AN Kazakh.SSR 20:93-102 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

KORZUNOVA, Yekaterina Prokhorovna

Anticatalytic? (antikatalaznoy) Characteristics of Sulphides

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of Biological Chemistry (head, Prof. N.N. Ivanovskiy) Saratov Medical Institute, 1945

KORZUNOVA, Ye.P., kand.biolog.nauk

Electrophoretic study of serum proteins in experimentally induced disturbances of the acid-base equilibrium. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.12: 27-28 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. V.I. Panisyyak).
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)

KORZUNOVA, Ye.P.

Method for the determination of aldolase and methods for the
expression of its activity. Lab.delo 6 no.3:21-23 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. V.I. Panisyyak) Smolenskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALDOLASE)

Korzybski, R.

Poland/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1260

Author: Cepelewicz, S., and Korzybski, R.

Institution: None

Title: Detection of Metallic Poisons with Organic Reagents

Original

Periodical: Acta polon. pharmac., 1956, Vol 13, No 3, 213-218 (published in Polish with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract: For the detection of metallic poisons in legal chemical analysis, the sample is mineralized by heating with HCl in the presence of $KClO_3$; the chlorine is removed from the solution thus obtained by passing air through the solution for 10 minutes and the presence of metals is detected by direct action of organic reagents. Hg is detected by the blue-violet color produced upon addition of 2-3 drops of an alcoholic solution of diphenylcarbazone (0.1 gm in 10 ml 95% alcohol) to one milliliter of the solution to be analyzed. Ions of Bi, Cu, Zn, and As do not interfere with the reaction. For the detection of Bi

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz; KORZYBSKI, Roman

Mercurial coulometric determination of tolbutamide. Acta pol.
pharm. 20 no.3:221-224 '63.

1. Z Zakładu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi
Kierownik: prof. dr K. Kalinowski.
(TOLBUTAMIDE) (MERCURY) (INDICATORS AND REAGENTS)
(CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

KALINOWSKA, Zofia E.; KORZYESKI, Roman

Bromo- and chlorocoulometric microdetermination of carbutamide.
Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.6:473-480 '64

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi
(kierownik: prof. dr. K. Kalinowski).

112

The conversion of adenosine triphosphate in living animals. T. Korzybski and J. K. Parnas. *Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)* 13: 157-161 (1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1406.—Expts. with radioactive P revealed that in rabbits 2 phosphate radicals of adenosine triphosphate are exchangeable with the inorg. phosphate of the tissue, whereas the third radical, the one belonging to the adenylic acid, is not exchangeable. The radioactive P was injected as Na_2HPO_4 contg. p^{32} into the ear of rabbits and subsequently detd. in the muscles. Cf. *C. A.* 33, 7889g.

M. Hosh

CA

11c

Production of penicillin. T. Kuroyuki. *Przemysl Chem.*
4, 149-57 (1948).—A review. The raw materials and the
chemistry of the fermentation process are described. 22
references. Frank Gonet

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

17

CA

Procaine penicillin. Tadeusz Korzybski, *Pyrimyd*
Chem. 27, 203-4 (1948); *cf. C.A.* 42, 7825. --K, Na, or
Ca benzylpenicillin is dissolved to a concn. of 20-30%
in 40-60% aq. procaine. Cryst. "procaine benzyl-
penicillin", m. 95-107° (decomp.), seps. in 60-95%
yield. An almost colorless product is obtained from yellow
penicillin; the pigment remains in soln. B. A.

CA 11A

The presence of high molecular weight glycogen fraction in liver glycogen preparations. Tadeusz Korzybski (Inst. Lekarski, Lvov, Poland). *Med. Doświadczalna i Mikrobiol.* 1, 285-90(1940).—Glycogen was extd. using 5% TCA (cf. Ostern and St. Hubl, *C.A.* 36, 5844¹) or 40% KOH and purified by alc. pptn. Both preps. contained a high mol. wt. (approx. 5×10^6) fraction, which sepd. on centrifugation (2000 to 2800 g). The preps. were obtained from rabbit livers, and contained 0.02-0.03% N and 0.01-0.02% P.

L. Z. Roberts

ea

118

A rapid method for the estimation of penicillin. Tadeusz Kuczyński and Grzegorz Bagdasarian (P.Z.H. Warsaw, Poland). *Med. Doświadczal. i Mikrobiol.* 1, 632-M1919 (English summary). --From 2000-3000 units of penicillin in 1-2 ml. water or $M/15$ phosphate buffer are pipetted into two test tubes, 1.0 ml. $1 N$ NaOH is added to one of them and heated to boiling. The tube is chilled, 2.0 ml. $1 N$ HCl and 10.0 ml. $0.01 N I_2$ (contg. 0.2% KI) are added, and it stand for 5 min. at room temp. and the excess I_2 is titrated with x ml. $0.01 N Na_2S_2O_3$. To the second tube (the blank) 10.0 ml. $0.01 N I_2$ is added and immediately titrated with y ml. of thiosulfate: $(y-x)/0.001454 =$ no. of penicillin units. This method is based on an assay of 81 com. samples, both cryst. and amorphous. The probable error is ± 1 to $\pm 2\%$.
J. Z. Roberts

Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.

1951

KORZYBSKI, T.

Tuberculous caseation; lipids, Gruslica, Warszawa 17 no.3-4:205-221
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Iodometric determination of penicillin. T. Korzybski and G. Bagdasarian (P.Z.H., Warsaw, Poland). *Med. Doświadczalna i Mikrobiol.* 2, 408-9 (1950). English summary 488-9; cf. C.A. 43, 6681g; Alicino, C.A. 40, 7813g. Variations in the steps of the detn. were introduced to test the scope and reproducibility of the method. Varying of NaOH concn. from 0.1 to 0.9N for a 15-min. hydrolysis at 122° does not affect the final amt. of I₂ reduced. PO₄ ions inhibit the above hydrolysis appreciably. Hydrolysis at 100° 1-10 min. in 0.1 N NaOH gives identical results. 0.3 N NaOH hydrolyzes 98% of penicillin (I) in 15 sec. Any contact of NaOH with rubber during hydrolysis introduces a pos. error due to NaOH sol. I₂ reducing compds in the rubber. Acid hydrolysis (0.1 N HCl) liberates only half of the I₂-reducing groups of I. The reducing of I₂ varies with the pH during the reaction; at pH 0.0 it is 11% lower than at pH 1.8, and comes to completion in 10 to 15 min. regardless of the pH, the time depending on the purity of I. A 100% excess of I₂ and stoppered vessels are required for satisfactory results. If acetone is used for purification of I it has to be removed completely before the detn., as 1 ml. of acetone reacts as 1500 units of I. The iodometric method is unsuitable for detn. of I in biol. fluids.

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Precipitation of penicillin with organic solvents. B. Pekacka, Z. Kowszyk, and T. Korzybski. *Farm. Polska* 9, 244-6 (1953).—A sample of amorphous Na salt of penicillin, derived from the undersurface culture of *Penicillium chrysogenum* Q 178, strength about 1024 units/mg., was tested with the following anhyd. solvents: MeOH, EtOH, PrOH, BuOH, and isoamyl alc.; Et₂O and 1,4-dioxane; ethyl-, butyl-, and amylacetates; 99% Me₂CO, MeCOEt and iso-BuCOMe; and CHCl₃. The effects of these solvents on the iodometric reaction results were studied with respect to the detn. of penicillin. The lower alcs. interfered only to a small degree in the detn., while higher alcs., and particularly ketones, gave erroneous results. However, if the concn. of penicillin in these solvents is of the order of several ten-thousands of units, the error of detn. will then not exceed more than a few %, which is within the limits of expl. error for the method. The soly. characteristics of penicillin in the above solvents are tabulated. The following solvents are recommended for quant. testing: EtOH, BuOH, PrOH, isoamyl alc., and Me₂CO. These solvents cause initial soln. of the sample, followed by light copious pptn. of the Na salt of penicillin. Exptl.: 4-4.5 ml. of one of the solvents was added to 1 g. of the yellow penicillin. During soln., a yellow-white ppt. was formed, while the supernatant remained brownish. The soln., with ppt., was placed in an ice box for 30 min., centrifuged, the soln. (S₁) poured off, and its vol. measured. The remaining ppt. was suspended in 3 ml. of the same solvent, centrifuged, and the S₂ soln. poured off and vol. measured. The ppt. was washed 2 times with 3 and 2 ml. of Et₂O, and dried at room temp. in a vacuum desiccator over CaCl₂. (1) Strengths of

the samples obtained (iodometric method) averaged 1370 units/mg. from EtOH, 1478 from PrOH, 1532 from BuOH, 1325 from isoamyl alc., 1398 from Me₂CO. (3) Pptn. by means of the above solvents leads to a marked increase in penicillin yields: per g. of yellow amorphous penicillin-EtOH, 41%; PrOH 60; BuOH 68; isoamyl alc. 53; Me₂C, 50; an av. of 50%. Samples, 10,000 units/ml., were photo-metrically analyzed; the lightest samples were obtained by butanol pptn. which were 13 times lighter in color than the original. Me₂CO pptn. was 5 to 8 times lighter. The relative amts. of benzylpenicillin (G) increased, while that of heptylpenicillin (K) decreased for all samples. Best results were obtained by pptn. with EtOH. The Z nos. (C.A. 45, 7748h) were for the original sample and for samples resulting from pptn. by EtOH = 6, for other solvents = 3. The Z no. for cryst. penicillin equals 1-3. The resulting samples approximated those of pure cryst. penicillin in properties. After 6 hrs. heating at 100° a com. sample of cryst. penicillin was 2% inactivated, the original amorphous penicillin 72% and the samples from pptn. with org. solvents 2-9%.

Clayton F. Holoway

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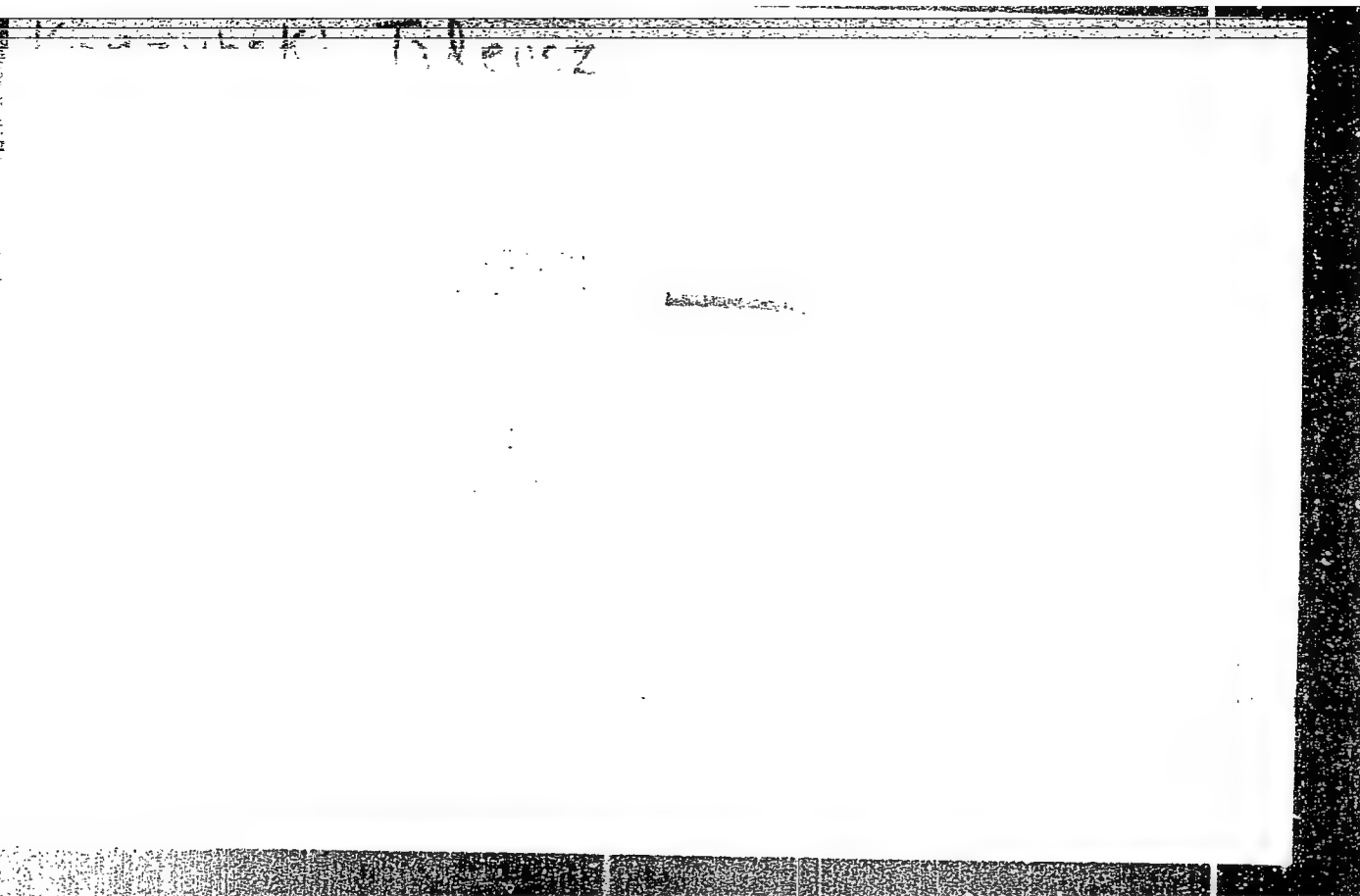
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H-6

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications--Safety and sanitation. 75334
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.
 AUTHOR : Machacek, V., Hubacek, M., Kos, E., Panyr, M., and
 TEST. : Not given
 TITLE : Layout of a Radiochemical Laboratory for Work
 with Substances of Medium and High Radioactivity
 ORIG. PUB. : JADERNA Energie, 5, No 2, 55-60 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : The layout of the physical chemistry laboratory
 at the Nuclear Physics Institute, currently un-
 der construction in the Czech Peoples Republic,
 is described. The work of the laboratory will
 involve substances of medium and high alpha,
 beta, and gamma activity. The laboratory is di-
 vided into four sections, depending on the degree
 of radioactivity of the substances to be handled.
 The first section comprises the 'hot' laboratory
 for work with substances of very high activities.

CARD: 1/4 *Weber, M.

170

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-6
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75334
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : the control panels by massive walls of concrete. The buildings are equipped with forced ventilation and a special ventilating system is provided for the hazardous areas (pits and hoods), in which a reduced pressure is maintained. The exit air is passed through cloth filters, electrostatic precipitators, and exhausted through a 70-m high pipe.
 V. Berenfel'd
 CARD: 4/4

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